

Rain Tonight and Tomorrow.

NUMBER 4382.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1906.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## LONGWORTHS ON SHOPPING TOUR IN LONDON FOG

American Visitors Pursued by Camera Fiends.

## FOLLOWED BY CROWDS

President's Daughter Tells Reporter Politics Are Ta-boned on This Trip.

## How the English Will Entertain

Monday—Guests of Ambassador Reid. Dine with personal friends. Theater party at Alhambra.

Wednesday—Reception and dinner party at Mr. Reid's Dorchester house; Lord Rothschild's band, Melba and Caruso to entertain.

Thursday—Mrs. Longworth to be presented to King at dinner to be given by Ambassador Reid. Opera party.

Friday—Dinner given by Mrs. Bradley-Martin, at Chesterfield Gardens. Concert given by Mrs. Bradley-Martin, attended by London's most exclusive set.

Saturday—Auto tour in Reid's country seat at Bedfordshire. Two days' rest.

Tuesday—Guest of King at lunch in royal race grounds at Ascot.

Wednesday—Presented to Queen at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, June 11.—Typical London weather prevailed today for the first time since the arrival of the Longworths. The sky was overcast and rain threatened at any moment. Notwithstanding this, however, the American visitors were out early on a shopping and sightseeing expedition.

The President's daughter and her husband proved to be as great curiosities for Londoners, as any of the attractions of the metropolis were for the Longworths. Every place they went they were stared at and pointed out to bystanders. A host of kodak fiends beset them. The photographers were waiting for them as they left Dorchester house, the home of Ambassador Reid, where they are stopping, and pursued them all about the city, "snapping" the visitors at every opportunity.

Went Where They Pleased.

There had been no prearranged program arranged for the day, so that the Longworths went where they pleased. Tonight they will attend the first production of Mrs. Ritchie's ballet, "Amour," at the Alhambra. There will be a great outpouring of Americans who are in London to attend the performance to see Mr. and Mrs. Longworth.

If Mrs. Longworth were half a dozen persons, it would be impossible for her to accept a moiety of the invitations which have been showered upon her. The young Americans meet the King at a dinner to be given by Mr. Reid tomorrow night. Covers will be laid for forty. Much interest is manifested in the placing of the guests on that occasion. His majesty is supreme in social matters, and the precedence accorded by him to Mr. and Mrs. Longworth tomorrow night will doubtless be followed at all the functions at which they are present.

Mrs. Longworth Delighted.

Mrs. Longworth expresses herself as delighted at her reception and plans for her entertainment in England. She declared to the representatives of the press:

"We are holidaying, you know, and mean to be happy. Political matters have no concern for me. Mr. Longworth is a politician, but for the time these affairs are buried. We shall go to London for a fortnight, then go to Germany and France. We must leave for home on August 4."

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

The southern storm is still central near the west coast of Florida, and pressure has fallen considerably northward to the North Carolina coast. The northern portion of the country is covered by high pressure, accompanied by much lower temperatures, the cool weather extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There were general showers and thunder storms in the Atlantic and east Gulf States and the lower lake region, and also local showers in the Northwest, Kansas, and Nebraska.

It will be cooler tonight in the Middle Atlantic, east Gulf, and the interior of the South Atlantic States.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m.	70
12 noon	72
1 p. m.	74

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.

(Registered Atter's Standard Thermometer)	
9 a. m.	68
12 noon	70
1 p. m.	72

SUN TABLE.

Sun sets today	7:24
Sun rises tomorrow	4:24

TIDE TABLE.

Low tide today	5:50 a. m., 6:35 p. m.
High tide today	1:10 p. m., 11:40 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow	6:30 p. m., 7:20 a. m.
High tide tomorrow	12:15 a. m., 12:35 p. m.

## Tucker's Death Stayed To Allow His Baptism In the Methodist Faith

Condemned for Murder of Mabel Page, Will Go to the Electric Chair Tonight.

BOSTON, June 11.—The execution of Charles L. Tucker condemned to die for the murder of Mabel Page, did not take place this morning, as was originally planned.

Brought face to face with what at last he is convinced is certain death, the young man has had a complete change of heart, and at his own request was baptized into the Methodist Episcopal faith this morning. It was to permit of the ceremony that Warden Bridges postponed the execution.

It is understood that Tucker will go to the electric chair after midnight tonight.

To his attorneys and his spiritual adviser yesterday he declared in tones of deep religious fervor, that he was ready to die, but wished to die in the faith of his boyhood days.

So great was the impression made by the prisoner on his spiritual adviser, the Rev. Thomas W. Bishop, that the latter came away from one of the most remarkable interviews ever had with a convict on the eve of death absolutely convinced that he is doomed to death for a crime of which he is not guilty.

Up to yesterday morning, the Rev. Mr. Bishop had believed that Tucker was guilty, but he now believes that the young man yesterday and heard from his lips, he says he finds himself convinced of his innocence. The ceremony of baptism was performed in the death house this morning by the Rev. Mr. Bishop, assisted by Chaplain Barnes, of the prison.

Tucker fell asleep at 12:30 o'clock last night and slept soundly all night. His sleep was the slumber of a child.

"He's the most wonderful fellow I ever saw," said one of the guards, in speaking of him.

Tucker has been importuned both by his counsel and his spiritual adviser to confess his crime, but he maintains his innocence of all guilty knowledge of the murder of Mabel Page and says that when, upon taking his seat in the electric chair, he is asked if he has anything to say he will simply answer that he is innocent.

## OFFICIALS F. & O. GIVEN COAL STOCK; NO FAVORS SHOWN

Assistant Manager of Freight Traffic Says He Is Impartial.

Two officials of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission this morning, in regard to their ownership of coal property. They were Charles E. Ways, assistant to the manager of freight traffic, of Baltimore, and L. R. Rockenbrough, general freight agent at Pittsburgh. Their testimony was taken in a few minutes, by the commission, the special counsel not being present.

Owns Coal Company Stock.

Mr. Ways said that he owned 189 shares in the Merchants Coal Company, in Somerset, Pa., "for which full value was paid." Except twenty-four shares given to him with eight bonds he had purchased, and thirty-one shares of stock dividends. "I paid \$13,400 for the stock some twelve or fifteen years ago, when the company was organized," said he, under cross-examination by Attorney J. E. Wilson he said he was not in a position to favor the company by curbing the rate, or the making of rates, and had not obtained any favors for the company from other Baltimore and Ohio officials.

Mr. Rockenbrough testified that his ownership of stock was limited to fifty shares in the Crofton Coal Company, a southern Pennsylvania. George Hunter, a promoter of various industries along the Baltimore and Ohio, had given it to him. "It is not worth anything now; it may be some day," the witness said. Hunter had told him when the stock was presented, "I saw Hunter the other day and he said the stock is still worthless."

Road May Put Up Witnesses.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is considering the advisability of putting witnesses on the stand to refute testimony which has been given, reflecting on its relation to coal companies. Attorney Wilson, who asked by the commission, said that he had thought of calling Arthur Hale, of the freight department. He may appear before the commission in Philadelphia, where the commission resumes its investigation tomorrow.

GUARNERIUS' CELLO OF RARE TONE FOUND

LONDON, June 11.—Connoisseurs are excited over the discovery of a violin cello made by Joseph Guarnerius, the famous maker who flourished at Cremona in the seventeenth century. Until now it was the general belief that Guarnerius made only violins, and not cellos or contrabasses.

The cello, which is in fine condition, has been exhibited at a meeting of the Cremona Society in London, where it was inspected by many enthusiastic collectors. It was also played upon, proving itself possessed of an exquisitely mellow, refined tone. As a unique specimen its value is almost incalculable.

The Wonders of Yellowstone Park

Are best seen by taking the Pennsylvania Railroad Personally-Conducted Tours. First for the season of 1906 leaves the East July 3 by special Pullman train. Five and one-half days devoted to the Park. \$25 from Washington covers every necessary expense.—Adv.

## MARYLAND'S VENERABLE NEW SENATOR TAKES OATH OF OFFICE



VETERAN SENATORS, Who Are Reunited by the Re-entrance Into the Senate of William Pinkney Whyte After a Lapse of Twenty-five Years.

WHYTE IS SWORN IN PRESENCE OF MANY ADMIRERS

Congratulated by Senators on Re-entrance Into Senate.

At five minutes after noon today William Pinkney Whyte took the oath of office as a Senator of the United States from the State of Maryland. The oath was administered by Vice President Fairbanks, and Senator Whyte then affixed his signature to the Senate roll.

The credentials of the new Senator were presented by his colleague, Mr. Rayner, who afterward escorted Mr. Whyte to the desk. He stood just to the right of the rostrum, where he had stood to take the same oath more than thirty years ago. There was a full attendance in the galleries, the British ambassador, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, being conspicuous. Upon the floor almost every seat was filled. The members of the Maryland delegation in Congress were present to extend their felicitations.

Immediately following the taking of the oath, while the business of the Senate was resumed, Senators and others crowded around Senator Whyte, grasped his hand and gave him their congratulations. He accepted these evidences of good will with smiling appreciation.

He did not look his eighty-two years. His form is as erect, his eyes as bright, his step as firm, as those of a man twenty years his junior. He was vastly interested, it appeared, in all that was happening and during the remainder of the session held his place in the chamber.

## Speaker Declares He Still Eats Chicago Beef.

Speaker Cannon today declared that the House would pass a meat inspection bill "for the best interests of the producer and the consumer," and "calculated to restore the confidence of the people in the 5 per cent of the output of the packing houses which has been placed under suspicion by the Government investigators." The Speaker announced that he has eaten just as heartily of meat, and Chicago meat at that, since the Packingtown elevations were made, as before, and hopes to be able to continue the diet for many years to come.

The Speaker had a short conference with the President this morning in company with Senator Hopkins of Illinois. Representative Henry of Connecticut, a member of the House Committee on Agriculture, was also present during a part of the consultation, and when he emerged from the executive office expressed the belief that Congress would pass a law "along the lines of the Beveridge amendment." Senator Beveridge dropped in a few minutes later and was with the President for half an hour.

"The Government investigators have declared that 92 per cent of the packing house products are above suspicion," said the Speaker. "It shall be our aim to prepare a law that will provide for a supervision and inspection that will set at rest all doubt as to the other 8 per cent; an inspection as rapid as and as consistent with thoroughness and safety; as cheap as it can be made with proper regard to rigid scrutiny of all parts of the animal at all stages of preparation; and one that will work the least inconvenience to all interests concerned."

"How soon do you think, Mr. Speaker, that you will be able to get such a law on the statute books?" Mr. Cannon was asked.

"Just as soon as a deliberative House and a non-deliberative Senate can accomplish the work," said the Speaker for the benefit of Senator Hopkins, who was about to leave the room. Senator Hopkins slapped the Speaker on the shoulder and joined in the laugh at the expense of the "non-deliberative" body.

"Do you still eat meat, Mr. Speaker?" "Yes sir," he replied, "just as much as I ever did. Thank God I eat three square meals a day right along, whether I am at home or abroad. When I am invited out to a meal, I confess, I eat even more heartily than I do when at home."

Senator Beveridge declared after his interview with the President that the Executive was just as much determined as ever to secure the passage of the Beveridge bill.

"Some say the President is ready to compromise," suggested one of the Senatorial interlocutors.

"That's not true," he exclaimed with some heat. "Just you ask him about that yourself and see what he will say. He has passed practically without change. This talk about its being unconstitutional, all the present inspection for foreign trade is unconstitutional."

## Senator Whyte Recalls Days of Old Lang Sayne

Of the men who held seats in the Senate of the United States when Senator Whyte was last a member, but three remain. They are Senators Allison of Iowa, Morgan of Alabama, and Teller of Colorado. The first two have served without interruption since that 3d day of March, 1881, when Senator Whyte retired. Senator Teller's service has been interrupted only by his three years as Secretary of the Interior.

All the others of the distinguished body, at that time forming the Senate, have passed from its activities—most of them to the eternal sleep.

In the Forty-sixth Congress sat John A. Logan, Roscoe Conkling, John J. Ingalls, James G. Blaine, George Frisbie Hoar, William Windom, Davis of West Virginia, Cockrell of Missouri, Garland, Voorhees, Zeb Vance of North Carolina, Hill and Brown of Georgia, Bayard of Delaware, Lamar of Mississippi, Vest of Missouri, Hampton of South Carolina, and a score of others, who have left their impress upon the history of their country and their time.

Senator Whyte's Seat.

Senator Whyte's seat was then the third from the center aisle on the Democratic side—the seat now occupied by Martin of Virginia. He sat between Allison and Cockrell, for the Senate being Republican, the Iowa Senator was located among his political enemies. Senator Whyte's new seat is not so conspicuous, for he was placed today in the last row on the Democratic side, near the cloak room, and between Clarke of Arkansas and Frazier of Tennessee. This is the seat occupied until recently by Senator Overman of North Carolina, who moves up to the seat of Senator Money, Senator Money having taken the seat of the late Senator Gorman.

Whyte had the seat, No. 16 on the Democratic side, which, by a curious coincidence, is now occupied by his present colleague, Senator Rayner.

Renews His Acquaintances.

Senator Whyte reached the chamber shortly after 11 o'clock this morning and spent some time in renewing his acquaintances.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## SENATE COMMITTEE DECRIES AGAINST SEATING SMOOT

As Mormon He Violates Law of State and Country.

## WILL DEFEND HIMSELF

Senator to Take the Floor If General Discussion Follows.

"In the judgment of the committee, Mr. Smoot is no more entitled to a seat in the Senate than he would be if he were associating in polygamous cohabitation with a plurality of wives."

This statement of the majority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was presented to the Senate today by Chairman Burrows, after an investigation lasting over two years.

Chairman Burrows presented the report of the majority, and Senator Foraker that of the minority. The chairman of both minority and majority served notice that at the earliest convenient date, they will call up the case for final discussion and disposal.

Senator Bailey, in this connection, served notice on the Senate, that while he concurred with the view of the minority, that Senator Smoot is not entitled to his seat, he maintained that he could be ejected only by the process of expulsion, which requires a two-thirds vote.

There is still general doubt of a final vote on the case this session. It is to generally believed impossible to secure the necessary two-thirds vote to expel, and the discussion of the constitutional question raised by Senator Bailey, is expected to be long and earnest.

Senator Smoot said today that if there was a general discussion, he should take part and make a speech in his own behalf. This is the first authoritative announcement that he would address to the Senate will be one of the sensational features of the session.

The report, which covers thirty-one pages, sums up the case against Senator Reed Smoot as follows:

Protest Is Upheld.

"The more deliberately and carefully the testimony taken on the investigation is considered, the more irresistibly it leads to the conclusion that the facts stated in the protest are true; that Mr. Smoot is one of a self-perpetuating body of men, known as the Latter Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church; that these men claim divine authority to control members of said church in all things, temporal as well as spiritual; that this authority is, and has been for several years past, so exercised as to encourage the practice of polygamy and polygamous cohabitation in the State of Utah and elsewhere, contrary to the constitution and laws of the State of Utah and the law of the land."

"That the said first presidency and twelve apostles do now control, and for a long time past have controlled, the political affairs of the State of Utah, and have thus brought about in said State a union of church and state, contrary to the constitution of said State of Utah and contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and that said Reed Smoot, contrary to the accredited representative of the State of Utah in the Senate of the United States, but as the choice of the hierarchy which controls the church and has usurped the functions of the State, said State of Utah."

Not Entitled to Seat.

"It follows, as a necessary conclusion from these facts, that Mr. Smoot is not entitled to a seat in the Senate as a Senator from the State of Utah."

While the report admits that the accusation that Smoot has a plural wife, "seems to have been made by Mr. Leilich, unadvisedly, and on his own responsibility and without any sufficient evidence in support of the same," it charged that Smoot is responsible for the conduct of the organization to which he belongs and that he has countenanced and encouraged polygamy. The position that because he is not himself a polygamist he ought not to be condemned for the acts of his associates, is declared to be untenable.

Smoot Held Responsible.

It is argued that Apostle Smoot is "an inseparable part of the governing body of the Mormon Church—the first presidency and twelve apostles—and those who compose that organization form a unit, and entirety and whatever led one by that organization is the act of each and every member thereof, and whatever policy is adopted and pursued by the body which controls the Mormon Church, Smoot must be held to be responsible for as a member of that body."

"Whatever his private opinions or conduct may be, he stands before the world as an integral part of the organization which encourages, counsels, and approves polygamy, which not only fails to discipline those who break the laws of the country, but, on the contrary, loads with honors and favors those who are among the most noted polygamists within the pale of that church."

In support of this contention, legal decisions are referred to, including that against the Chicago anarchists who were convicted, because they belonged to an organization, which is an organization, advised the commission of acts which would lead to murder."

It is claimed that Smoot has countenanced and encouraged polygamy, because, as one of the apostles, he assisted in electing Joseph F. Smith to the presidency of the church.



## PRESIDENTIAL BOOM COMES SO SUDDEN, DECLARES BRYAN

Smiled a Pleasing Smile, Then Discussed Politics.

BERLIN, June 11.—William J. Bryan came to Berlin today and found the newspaper men waiting for him with the news that a number of State convention candidates for President in 1908, and that a well developed boom for him had been started rolling.

"This is very sudden," said Mr. Bryan, smiling in a manner which seemed to indicate that the news was pleasing to him.

Mr. Bryan firmly declined to talk about the nomination, or whether he would accept, saying the time for the nominating convention was still far away.

Defines Democracy.

Discussing the political situation in the United States and the tendency in some quarters to socialism, Mr. Bryan made this distinction between Democratic and socialist principles and said:

"Democracy recognizes competition as legitimate and tries to protect the competitive principle from attack. Socialism sees competition as an evil to be eliminated by public ownership and operation of all means of production and distribution. While this distinction between Democracy and socialism should not be overlooked, the Democratic platform must be one of progress and reform, and not merely of opposition to Republican policies of socialistic ideas."

"In our fight for the absolute elimination of private monopolies and for the regulation of corporations in general, it is necessary that the party shall be free from any suspicion of alliance with the corporate interests that have been dominating American politics."

Discusses Meat Scandal.

Mr. Bryan discussed the meat scandal in a few brief sentences. He said:

"The inevitable tendency of a private monopoly is to increase the price of a product and to lower its quality. Why should anyone expect anything else from a trust than the lowering of quality when a monopoly is established?"

Mr. Bryan expects to arrive in New York on August 22. From Berlin he is going to St. Petersburg, and then to Sweden and Norway, England, France, Switzerland, and Italy are also to be visited, so that Mr. Bryan's tour will extend well into August. He will sail for home from Gibraltar, August 22 on the steamer Princess Irene.

## FOUL AIR GAGGED ASYLUM VISITOR IN ICE-COLD ROOM

Found Paralytic With a Broken Hip and Nurses Not Within Hearing.

That she found a paralytic woman patient, with a broken hip and unconscious, locked in an icy cold room at St. Elizabeth's, with her nurse out of calling distance, was the testimony given today by Mrs. Lila S. Pavy, a well-known Christian worker, before the special Congressional committee now investigating the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Mrs. Pavy said under oath that, when the room in which the patient was confined was unlocked, she staggered back into the hall, "gagged by the foul air that came from the room."

Mrs. James Dean testified that spoiled meat is often served to the employees of the asylum, and that she has seen them spit it out because they were unable to swallow it.

Son Is Fairly Treated.

Mrs. Augusta E. Kellogg, the first witness, said her son, a contract surgeon of the army, is at present an inmate of the asylum. She has been visiting him every day for the past two years, and has found that he is treated in an excellent and most humane manner. She thought all the patients get kindly treatment.

"The only thing I have noticed," she said, "is that some of the attendants, according to my opinion, are rather young, and, perhaps, are not as sympathetic as older attendants might be."

William T. Anderson, a sergeant of the local police force, said he worked at St. Elizabeth's thirty-three years ago. Being in charge of the Anacostia police station he frequently goes to the asylum. Some of his men have been called on to arrest people at the asylum, such as arresting attendants for assaulting patients.

Woman Assaulted on Grounds.

"About a year ago," he said, "a woman, an employee at the asylum, came to me and told me she had been assaulted in the institution grounds at about 5 o'clock in the morning. She later refused to prosecute the guilty party, not wishing the notoriety of such a course."

C. R. Brown, an Anacostia policeman, said he had seen Foreman Maenche, of the asylum laundry, frequently, but had never seen him under the influence of liquor.

N. R. Harnish, assistant storekeeper at St. Elizabeth's, testified that the grocery store at the asylum is "good family groceries." He has been at the asylum many years. Since Dr. White assumed control, less sugar, less oil, and less coffee are used than was formerly the case.

Physicians Get Best Food.

"The physicians and other officers there," he said, "get better food from the storeroom than the patients do. That's reasonable, I suppose."

Mr. Harnish testified that there are now employed in the storeroom four men, as opposed to the five who were there before Dr. White's time. The head storekeeper, he said, gets \$1,500 a year, as opposed to the \$900 drawn by Dr. White's arrival.

Frank Davey, a paroled patient of the asylum, testified that he works of his own accord in the asylum dining room and kitchen.

He had seen an attendant hit a patient for refusing to eat. He dealt the blow with his open hand.

Mrs. James Dean, employed in the asylum sewing room the past five years, testified that she takes one meal a day in the asylum dining room, where the meat served is often spoiled and the vegetables all the year round are canned.

"Most of the food," she said, "is improperly cooked. Week before last I saw employees spit out the beef because it was so tainted that they couldn't swallow it. I can say this—that cook out there knows nothing about cooking."

"I just can't eat the food there. I often content myself with a cup of tea."

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## Three New Geysers Gush

An additional incentive to visit Yellowstone Park this summer. Pennsylvania Railroad Tour leaves the East July 3. Special Pullman train with every comfort. Nearly a week among the wonders of the great National Playground. Only \$22 from Washington, covering every expense. —Adv.